

Substance Abuse Prevention

Environmental Prevention Needs Assessment Workbook SFY2014



Part 3 Analysis & Recommendations

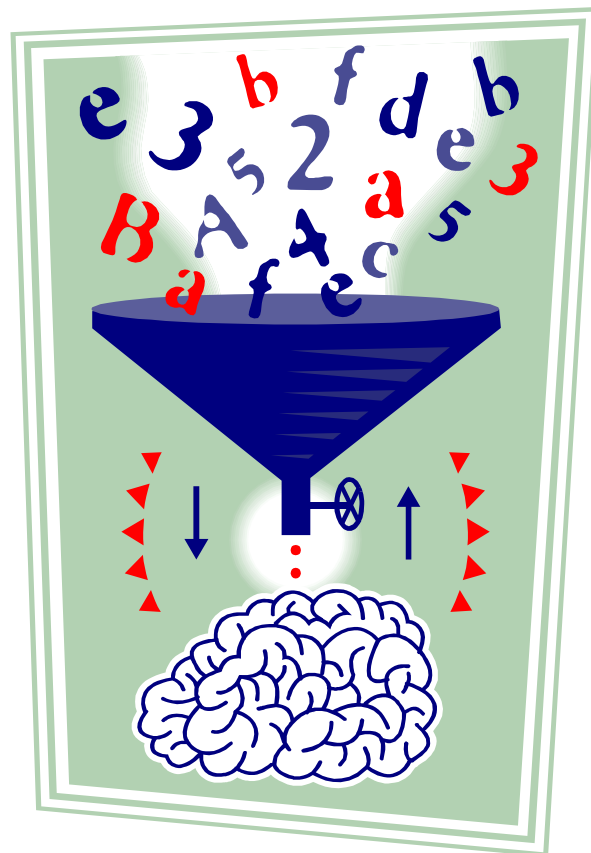
Toole County

Version 1
August 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS – Part 3

PROBLEMS	3
A. Consequences	4
B. Consumption.....	.6
C. Risk Factors.....	9
CAUSAL AREAS	11
A. Retail Availability	12
B. Criminal Justice	15
C. Social Availability	19
D. Promotion.....	21
E. School Policies.....	23
F. Medical Field Information	24
PRIORITIZATION	25
FINAL QUESTION	28

Problems



Task One:
Explore Consequence and Consumption Data in Your Community
in Order to Identify What Problems are of Greatest Concern

CONSEQUENCES – PART 3

Alcohol-related consequences are defined as the social, economic and health problems associated with binge drinking. This first section looks at the alcohol-related motor vehicle crash data and will help you understand the impact or consequence this has on your community. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same impact, the consequence this project is focused on reducing is motor vehicle crashes.

Motor Vehicle Crashes

One of the major consequences of drinking alcohol is motor vehicle crashes resulting in injury and death. Drinking and driving have significant negative consequences for Montana's population. Your task will be to use the motor vehicle crash information for your community, rate the data and compare it with the state data using Workbook Part 1 - Tables 2 through 4.

QUESTION 1 Motor Vehicle Crashes

Based on Tables 2 through 4 and any other local data, how do alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes in your community compare to alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

From 2008-2012 rates for alcohol related crashes with injuries for all races in Toole County is about the same as the rate across the state. Toole County had 120.50 injuries for every 100,000 people compared to the state at 119.96 injuries for every 100,000 people. In 2009, Toole County had a higher rate than the state. For every 100,000 residents there were 171.59 crashes compared with the state at 138.32. From 2008-2012 rates for alcohol related crashes with fatalities for all races in Toole County is 0 per 100,000 at people compared with at the state for 8.60 per 100,000 people. Toole County has had zero alcohol related crashed with fatalities in Native Americans from 2008-2012. The state rate is .37 per 100,000 people.

Underage Drinking and Driving

QUESTION 2 Underage Drinking and Driving

Based on Tables 5 through 7 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking and driving in your community compare to drinking and driving across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The rate of drinking and driving reported in the Montana Prevention Needs Assessment (MPNA) by Toole County students has been less than the state rate in 2008 and 2012. Toole County's rate decreased from 13.7% in 2008 to 8.8% in 2012. Montana's rate has decreased from 14.1% in 2008 to 9.3% in 2012.

Rates for Native American have also dropped from 2008 but still remain higher than all races combined. According to the 2013 YRBS (Youth Risk Behavior Survey) 16.6% of Urban and Reservation Native Americans reported they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking. This is compared to 12.6% of students reported at the state level in the same year.

High School Students Riding in Car Driving by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

QUESTION 3 High School Students riding in a Car Driven by Someone Who Has Been Drinking

Based on Tables 8 through 10 and your community's own local data, how does high school students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking in your community compare students riding in a car driven by someone who has been drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

In 2008, .4% points fewer Toole County students reported riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking than did their peers across the state. From 2008 to 2012, the rate of this risk behavior decreased by 4.9% for Toole County students and by 7.8% for Montana high school students. In 2012, 22.1% of Toole County students reported riding with a drinking driver compared to 25.3% of Montana high school students.

There is a significant problem with Native American students who rode with someone in a vehicle who had been drinking vs all other races. In 2012, 27.2% of Urban area Native Americans had reported riding with someone who had been drinking and 31.9% of Reservation area Native Americans had reported riding with someone who had been drinking. This is in comparison to 24.5% state wide.

Final Consequence Question

QUESTION 4

Based on all of the consequence data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 1 through 3, how is motor vehicle crashes, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in vehicles driven by driver who had been drinking impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Even though there have been zero fatalities in Toole County there are higher rates of driving a car after the consumption of alcohol. There are also higher rates of riding in a car with someone who has been drinking alcohol. These numbers show that there are bigger problems in Toole County with driving with someone who has been drinking or driving after the high school student has been drinking. Toole County does have a DUI Task Force that meets quarterly to combat DUIs.

CONSUMPTION – PART 3

This section looks at consumption data and will help you identify which alcohol-related consumption problems are greatest in your community. Consumption data includes binge drinking, underage drinking and driving, and high school students riding in cars driven by someone drinking. While it is recognized that not all communities will experience exactly the same problems the specific focus for the SPF SIG will be binge drinking.

Underage Binge Drinking

QUESTION 5 Underage Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 11 through 14 and your community's own local data, how does underage binge drinking in your community compare to underage binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Overall underage binge drinking in Toole County is smaller than across the state from 2008-2012. In 2012 overall binge drinking was at 8.9% in Toole County and overall binge drinking in Montana was at 21.2%. Montana is 12.3 percentage points higher than Toole County. In fact there are only two incidences that binge drinking is higher in Toole County than across Montana. They both occur in 2010 among 8th graders and 12th graders. In 8th graders in Toole County it was 11.1% and in Montana it was 10.9%, so even that is a close percentage. In 12th grade the rate of underage drinking was at 36.4% and in Montana it was 32.4%.

There is no county data for underage drinking among Native American students in the PNA data. The YRBS data binge drinking has gone down for Native American students from 29.4% in 2011 to 23.6% in 2013.

Adult Binge Drinking

QUESTION 6 Adult Binge Drinking

Based on Tables 15 and 16 and your community's own local data, how does adult binge drinking in your community compare to adult binge drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Not available at this time. Will work on during FY15.

Underage Drinking (30 Day Use for Alcohol)

QUESTION 7 Underage Drinking Based on Tables 17 through 19 and your community's own local data, how does underage drinking in your community compare to underage drinking across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Overall underage drinking in Toole County is smaller than across the state from 2008-2012. In 2012 overall underage drinking was at 20.8% in Toole County and overall drinking in Montana was at 35.1%. This is 14.3 percentage points difference. Toole County has a lower percentage of students who drink than Montana overall by 14.3%. There is only one incidence that underage drinking is higher in Toole County than across Montana. It occurs in 2010 among 12th graders. In 12th grade the rate of underage drinking was at 50.0% and in Montana it was 49.2%, which is a close percentage.

Native American students have a higher percentage of underage drinking than across Montana although this rate has come down. In 2009 the percentage of students drinking for Native Americans was 42.8% overall and by 2013 it had dropped to 37.1%. Use is still higher among urban Native American than Native Americans that live on a reservation. But the gap is closing between urban and reservation Native Americans who underage drink. In 2013 39.7% of urban Native Americans students drank in the last 30 days while 36.0% of reservation Native American students drank in the last 30 days.

Prescription Drug Abuse by Youth (30 Day Use)

QUESTION 8 Prescription Drug Abuse

Based on Tables 20 and 22 and your community's own local data, how does the data about prescription drug abuse by youth in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

2010 data is the only complete data for prescription drug abuse for Toole County. It was a significantly bigger problem in Toole County than across the state. 7.1% of Toole County students reported using prescription drugs in the past 30 days while across the state only 4.0% of students reported using prescription drugs in the past 30 days. This is an overall 3.1 percentage

points greater in grades 8, 10 and 12. Additionally, students at each individual grade level reported a larger problem than students across the State.

Native American youth report using prescription drugs at a much greater frequency than non-native youth. Native youth use of prescription drugs is decreasing from 26.6% in 2011 to 21.3% in 2013.

Final Consumption Question

QUESTION 9

Based on all of the consumption data analyzed here and your answers to Questions 5 through 8, how are underage drinking, binge drinking, and prescription drug abuse impacting your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

Overall binge drinking and underage drinking are lower in Toole County than across Montana, but prescription drug use is higher in Toole County than across Montana. Even though binge drinking and underage drinking is lower, there is always room for improvement. Any kind of consumption use among youth is cause for concern as this can have detrimental effect on their health and future. And prescription drug use/abuse is becoming more prevalent in today's society. All these things have negative effects on Toole County, not only the youth but the adults as well.

RISK FACTORS - PART 3

Perception of Parental Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 10 Parental Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on Table 23 and your community's own local data, how does the data about parental attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Overall students have a higher perception of parental disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in Toole County than across Montana. In 2012, Toole County students perceived parental disapproval percentage was 84.6% while Montana was 81.8%. Overall rates have stayed the same from 2008-2012 in both Toole County and Montana. Even though the rates are higher in Toole County, they are very close to being the same as the rest of Montana.

Perception of Peer Disapproval/Attitude

QUESTION 11 Peer Attitudes and Disapproval

Based on Table 24 and your community's own local data, how does the data about peer attitudes and disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Overall students have a higher perception of peer disapproval towards alcohol/drug use in Toole County than across Montana. In 2012, Toole County students perceived parental disapproval percentage was 77.8% while Montana was 66.7%. Overall rates have been higher in Toole County than in Montana in all grades for all years. The only difference is in 8th graders for years 2008-2012, all those years rates were lower.

Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

QUESTION 12 Perceived Risk/Harm of Use

Based on Tables 26 through 30 and your community's own local data, how does the data about perceived risk/harm of use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Overall in 2012 the perceived risk/harm of use has increased in regards to alcohol in Toole County. In 2008 the perceived risk/harm of use was lower than across that state. But by 2012 it is now higher-overall. Not every grade is higher than the state, but mostly even in the individual grades the perceived risk and harm is higher than across the state. This means that most of the students in Toole County do not see it as acceptable to drink alcohol. It is believed to be harmful among students to consume alcohol.

Family Communication around Alcohol/Drug Use

QUESTION 13 Family Communications around Alcohol/Drug Use

Based on Table 25 and your community's own local data, how does the data about family communication around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The percentage of students who have talked with a parent about the dangers of alcohol or drug use in the past 12 months in Toole County in 2012 is 23.8% compared with 61.0% across Montana. There is a 37.2% difference from Toole County to Montana. That is pretty consistent with all the grades and all the years of 2008-2012.

Alcohol Use is Causing Problems in Areas of Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

QUESTION 14 Alcohol is Causing Problems in Areas related to Financial, Legal, Emotional, etc.

Based on Table 31 and your community's own local data, how does the data about problems related to financial, legal, emotional, etc., around alcohol/drug use in your community compare to the same data across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

The only complete data year is 2008 for Toole County. The percentage is lower for Toole County of students who believe that alcohol is causing problems in areas related to financial, legal, emotional, etc. than across Montana (8.6% vs. 10.2%). The only grade that the percentage is higher in Toole County is in 10th grade (14.3% vs. 11.7%).

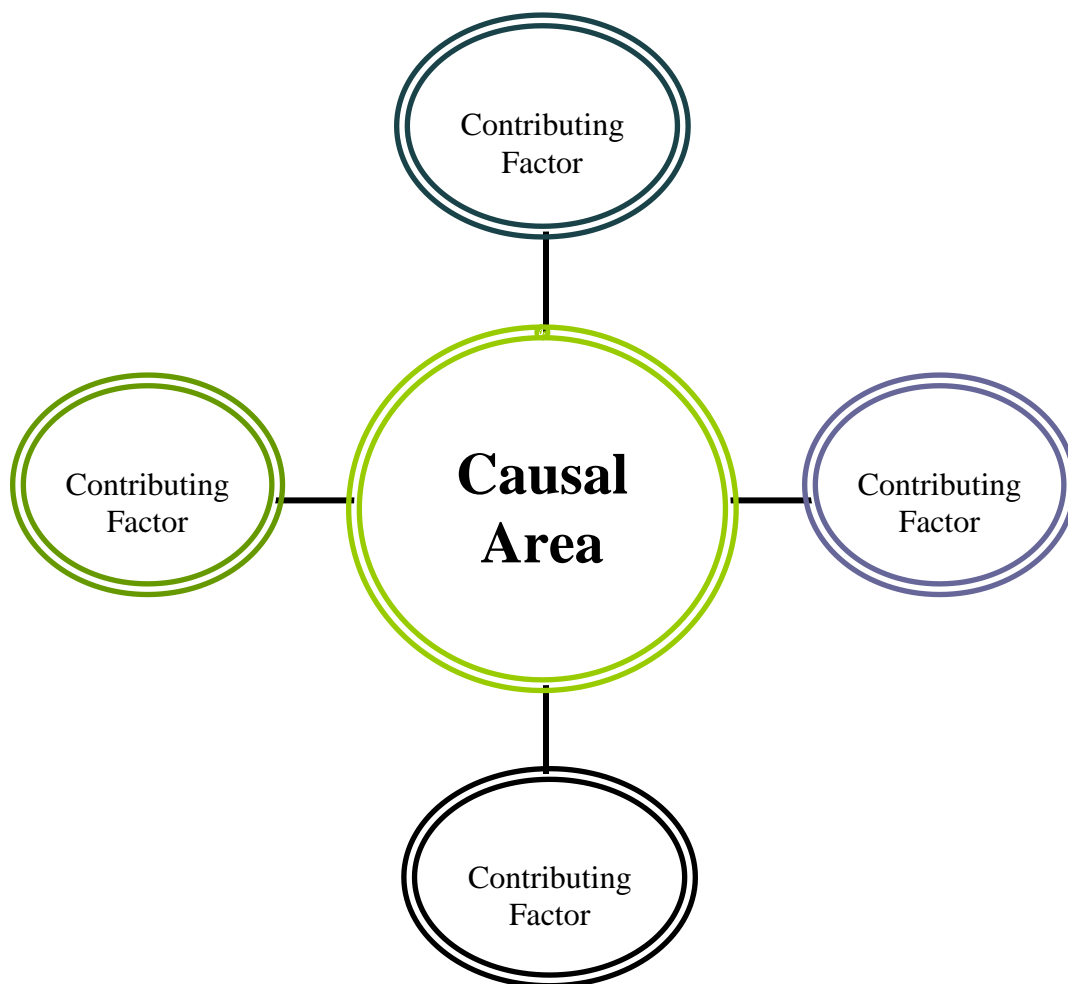
Final Risk Factors Question

QUESTION 15

Based on the risk data collected in questions 10 through 14, how is your community affected by the risk factors outlined above? Explain the rationale for your response.

Toole County is affected by the risk factors by having lower drinking rates among students. When students perceive higher risk and harm factors they are less likely to engage in drinking. Across the board students in Toole County have a higher perceived risk than those across Montana. The one interesting percentage that stood out was the percentage of students who talk to their parents about the dangers of alcohol or drug use. This was significantly lower than the rest of the state.

Causal Areas



**Task Two:
Gather Data on Four Causal Areas**

RETAIL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Compliance Checks

The selling of alcohol to minors or to individuals who are intoxicated can contribute to the misuse of alcohol in your community. One measure of this is the failure of compliance checks by retail outlets. Collect the following data for your community. If compliance checks are conducted by more than one agency, it will be necessary to collect data from multiple law agencies in your community (Sheriff, Deputy, City Police, Tribal Law Enforcement, and Highway Patrol). In some counties, the DUI Task Force may have compliance check data available.

QUESTION 16 Compliance Checks

Based on Workbook Part 2 (Local Data) - Table 2-3 does the failure percent seem to be rising or staying the same. Discuss the impact this may be having on your community.

There were no compliance checks reported to the Department of Revenue

QUESTION 17 Compliance Checks

If your community does not do compliance checks, does them infrequently, or if residents have no knowledge of the results of compliance checks, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking & driving in your community? Please the rationale for your response.

Compliance checks lead to a decrease in alcohol availability and a decrease in alcohol availability leads to a decrease in use by youth. This way the youth has no access to the alcohol if the stores know that they need to card every person who comes to their establishment to buy alcohol. This will stop youth from being able to purchase alcohol and even stop them from trying to buy it. Compliance checks are an important part of environmental prevention.

Alcohol Seller/Server Training

QUESTION 18 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

Discuss the trends shown in Workbook Part 2 (Local Data) - Table 2-4. How does the number of Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and number of people trained vary over time? Is this trend consistent with the relative growth rate of alcohol licenses and the turn-over rate of alcohol servers in your community? Discuss the implications of this trend for binge drinking and drinking and driving in our community.

Data was only available for 2012. In 2012 it became mandatory for all alcohol servers to take Responsible Alcohol Service and Sales Training. This will help to lower binge drinking and drunk driving in Toole County by limiting how much alcohol people have. Servers are more prepared to stop over service.

QUESTION 19 Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Training

If your community does not hold RBSS trainings, how might this affect binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community? See above.

Retail Availability Questions

QUESTION 20

Based on information gathered about liquor licenses Workbook Part 1 - Table 32, alcohol compliance checks, Alcohol Merchant Retail Sales Trainings and other local data, what are there retail-availability problems that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and their consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

In Toole County there are 17 liquor licenses. That is one license for every 325.67 people. Even though there are no compliance checks being done at this time, they do now have alcohol merchant retail sales training. This is a good start in the right direction. To make an even greater impact, compliance checks need to be done in Toole County. And while Toole County's rate of liquor license per person is 8th out of 56. There is still plenty of opportunity for youth to have access to alcohol. Every environmental prevention measure enacted will help to reduce rates of binge drinking and drunk driving among everyone.

QUESTION 21

Based on the above considerations, to what degree do you believe retail availability is impacting the binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7X

8

9

10

Major impact

Compliance checks are not done in Toole County and that is a great way to keep alcohol from getting into the hands of underage drinkers. This can lead to higher rates of binge drinking and drunk driving. Merchant education does help to combat these rates.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE – PART 3

QUESTION 22 Conviction Rates

Based on Table 2-5, discuss the impact the conviction rate may be having on your community.

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

QUESTION 23

Based on Workbook Part 2 Table 2-6, identify any specific type of crime that has a conviction or dismissal rate noticeably different than others.

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

Key Informant Interviews with Law Enforcement

As part of this environmental assessment you will need to conduct interviews of key law enforcement officers. If your jurisdiction is served by both a police department and a sheriff's department you are encouraged to do an interview with both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff but consider what interviews would be the most appropriate and informative for your community. Other law enforcement to consider includes Tribal Law Enforcement, Highway Patrol, Code Enforcement, Fish and Game or Forest Service.

QUESTION 24 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

QUESTION 25 Key Law Enforcement Interviews

Based on your interviews with law enforcement officers others on this topic, what efforts are your law enforcement agencies NOT pursuing to address binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community? What appears to be the primary reasons they are not pursuing identified efforts?

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

Use of Local Ordinances

QUESTION 26 Use of Local Ordinances

Based on Workbook Part 2 (Local Data) - Table 2-7, discuss the application or enforcement of each ordinance that exists in your community. Is the ordinance applied consistently? Is use of the ordinance visible to the community? Does law enforcement view it as a useful tool in addressing alcohol-related problems?

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

QUESTION 27 Use of Local Ordinances

Are there ordinances which do not exist in your community but which may be especially effective in addressing your binge drinking or drinking and driving in your community? If so, which ones, and why?

Not available at this time. Will work on this in FY15.

Other Local Data: Criminal Justice

Feel free to consider other local data that will help you better understand how and to what extent criminal justice issues in your community may contribute to binge drinking and its consequences in your community. For example, you may have information on a local DUI Taskforce that exists and its activity level. You may be able to assess information from your local drug courts. If you have other local data, describe the results here.

Criminal Justice Questions

QUESTION 28

Based on information gathered from alcohol conviction rates, use of local ordinances, key law enforcement interviews and other local data, how might the local criminal justice system be contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

QUESTION 29

Based on the considerations in Question 21, to what degree do you believe the concerns around criminal justice are contributing to binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact											Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	

Not available at this time.

SOCIAL AVAILABILITY – PART 3

Social availability includes the obtaining of alcohol from friends, associates and family members, but it also refers to the availability of alcohol at gatherings such as parties and other social events where the alcohol is provided as part of the event.

QUESTION 30 Prevention Needs Assessment

Based on Tables 35 and 36, how does student perception of being caught for drinking in your community compare to the perception across the state? Is your problem bigger, smaller or about the same? Discuss the differences.

Overall the perception for getting caught drinking alcohol by the police in Toole County has dropped. It is a bigger problem than the perception across the state. It is 9% lower in Toole County than in Montana. The worst perception percentage is in 10th graders. Only 6.7% believe they will be caught by police if they drink vs. 23.8% of 10th graders in Montana. This perception has steadily decreased from 2008-2012. In 2008 overall 28.6% of students had the perception of getting caught drinking by police. In 2012 overall 17.2% of students had the perception of getting caught drinking by police.

The percentage of students who have the perception of getting caught drinking alcohol by their parents is higher overall in Toole County vs. across the state. And since 2008 the percentage rate has risen from 56.7% to 59.2% while the state has only risen from 50.4% to 52.1%. Interestingly enough the highest percentage rate is among 10th graders in Toole County is 73.3% compared with 49.9% across the state. In 2010, perception among 12th graders was lower than the state, but it went back up again in 2012.

There is a big gap overall between perception of getting caught drinking alcohol by the police and getting caught drinking alcohol by parents. It makes sense that the youth would have a higher perception of getting caught by parents. Parents are the ones who set the rules and norms about alcohol use. Parents are also the ones who are visible to the youth.

Social Availability Questions

QUESTION 31

Based on information gathered from law enforcement interviews, public opinion surveys, the Prevention Needs Assessment, and other local data what are the concerns around social availability that might contribute to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and respective consequences in your community? Provide the rationale for your response.

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15..

QUESTION 32

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe social availability is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Provide the rationale for your response.

No impact										Major impact
0	1	2	3	4	5X	6	7	8	9	10

Students have a high perception of getting caught by their parents, but not as high as by law enforcement. This will help with students not being able to have social gatherings at their house that involve alcohol and also not being able to get alcohol from adults.

PROMOTION – PART 3

Promotion refers to attempts by alcohol retailers and the alcohol industry to increase demand through the marketing of their products. Once again, this will require some original data collection to acquire a sense of the depth and potential impact of various marketing tactics surrounding alcohol in your community.

Advertising

QUESTION 33 Advertising

Based on the data you collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, is the overall level of alcohol advertising in your community excessive? Provide the rationale for your response.

Overall the level of alcohol advertising in Toole County is not excessive. There were only 7.4% of buildings that had signage of alcohol and only 5.4% of them had three or more. There were 11 billboards in Toole County and zero of them had alcohol advertisements. One community event had an alcohol related sponsor and that was the Marias Fair. In the Pioneer Press there were 3 alcohol advertisements including promotional events. The only excessive advertising was the Great Falls Tribune where one week they had 53 alcohol advertisements including promotional events. But this would make sense as the Great Falls tribune covers a wider area than just Toole County.

QUESTION 34 Advertising

Based on the data collected regarding the level of advertising in local print media within your community, advertising via signage on buildings within your community and advertising via sponsorship of local events, how might the magnitude of alcohol advertising in your community be impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving and its consequences?

Alcohol advertising in Toole County has limited impact on binge drinking and drink and driving and its consequences. There is not a lot of alcohol advertising in Toole County. The biggest impact it would have is at the Marias Fair.

QUESTION 35 Alcohol-Related News Articles

Based on the data collected regarding the number of news articles in contrast to the amount of advertising in local print media within your community, how do you think alcohol use is being portrayed? How do you think this is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving in your community?

For the Great Falls Tribune and Pioneer press there are more alcohol advertisements than alcohol related news articles. This leads to the conclusions that alcohol use is portrayed positively in print media. There are more mentions of alcohol in advertisements than in news stories. I do not believe this is impacting binge drinking and drinking and driving because print media is not a source of information for people like it once was. Most people get their information and news from social media.

Promotion Questions

QUESTION 36

Based on information gathered from sponsorships, advertising and other local data, what are the concerns around promotion that might contribute to binge drinking and drinking and driving and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

The major concern for promotion in Toole County would be the signage on buildings. They tell you where you are able to buy alcohol. These buildings in a small community are more than likely visited frequently by youth. It is also saying where you can go drive and buy alcohol. The Marias Fair is a family orientated event but has an alcohol sponsor. This sends messages to youth that it is okay to drink, but neither one of these promotions describe the associated consequences of drinking and driving and binge drinking.

QUESTION 37

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe promotion is impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact
0 1 2 3X 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Major impact

There are not a lot of alcohol promotions in Toole County. The Marias Fair is impacting binge drinking in the most as it is a big event in the community and has an alcohol sponsor.

SCHOOL POLICIES – PART 3

QUESTION 38

Based on information gathered from your school districts, what are the concerns around how those policies contribute to either the underage substance use or reduce underage substance abuse and the associated consequences in your community? Explain the rationale for your response.

The school policies for Shelby high school are very comprehensive. Even for a first offense you must meet with a counselor and attend a drug district sponsored program. They seem to take it seriously if you are either involved in extra-curricular activities or not. The school has set clear guidelines for what they expect from students. It does not make it acceptable to use alcohol, tobacco or other drugs while attending Shelby high school. This helps to try to reduce underage substance abuse. The school does seem to care about what the students are doing in regards to alcohol and other drug usage.

QUESTION 39

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe your school district's policies and programs in your community are impacting binge drinking and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0

1

2

3

4X

5

6

7

8

9

10

Major impact

The school policies are clear expectations of students in the school district. And not only do the policies have a punishment, but also has a component to help students. Students just don't get OSS or ISS. They also meet with the counselor, parent, and principal to try to help the student with a district sponsored program.

MEDICAL FIELD INFORMATION – PART 3

QUESTION 40

Based on information gathered from local hospitals, pharmacies, and prescribers, what are the concerns around prescription drug abuse in your area? Explain the rationale for your response.

Not available at this time. This will be focused on to report in FY15.

QUESTION 41

Based on these considerations, to what degree do you believe the medical field data you collect is impacting prescription drug abuse and its consequences in your community? Place an "X" on the scale below. Explain the rationale for your response.

No impact

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7X

8

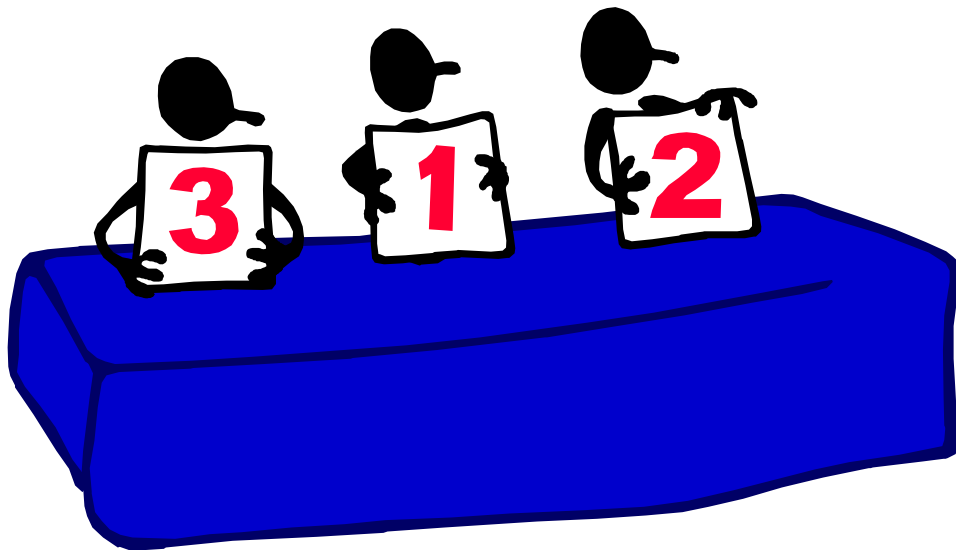
9

10

Major impact

This number is based on MPNA data for prescription drugs. In 2010, Toole has a 3.1% higher rate than the state. Medical interviews need to be conducted in FY15 to get a more accurate picture of the problem.

Prioritization



Task Three:
**Rank the Four Causal Areas from the Greatest Contributor to Your
Community's Problems to the Smallest Contributor**

Prioritizing

The next stage involves prioritizing the causal areas. The first step is achieved by placing the appropriate scores from Questions 14, 22, 25, and 29 next to its related causal area. Based on the scores, rank each causal area with 1 being the highest priority and 4 the lowest. In the case of a tie, decide which area is of higher priority for your community in relation to binge drinking, drinking and driving, and motor vehicle crashes. After having completed the ranking, explain the rationale for your rankings on the next page.

The prioritization will be the basis of for determining which combination of environmental prevention policies, practices and programs are strategically best for your community.

Score	Rank	Causal Area
7	1/2	Retail Availability
N/A	N/A	Criminal Justice
5	3	Social Availability
3	4	Promotion
5	5	School Policies
7	1/2	Prescription Drugs

QUESTION 42

Provide the rationale for your rankings of the causal factors.

Retail availability is ranked first and second. It is very important at combating binge drinking and drinking and driving. In 2012 Toole County started holding responsible beverage service and sales (RBSS) training. This will help to keep the underage drinking, binge drinking and drinking and driving rate down and to keep it coming down. This is a great environmental prevention strategy. But since it has only been implemented for a year it still needs to be a top priority to see how it affects drinking rates. Also Toole County does not do compliance checks and that has been proven to also be an effective environmental strategy. That needs to be a top priority for Toole County to make sure people are checking ids and selling to those that are over 21. This helps to keep alcohol away from underage youth.

Prescription drugs are ranked first and second. Prescription drugs are ranked third. Toole has a 3.1% higher rate than the state.

Social availability is ranked third. Perception of getting caught by law enforcement needs to increase. Perception of getting caught by parents needs to stay the same or increase. If the youth of Toole County have an increased perception of getting caught they are less likely to participate in underage drinking, binge drinking and drinking and driving. If they have less opportunities for drinking to be socially acceptable they are less likely to drink.

Promotion is ranked fourth. The major concern for promotion in Toole County would be the signage on buildings. They tell you where you are able to buy alcohol. These buildings in a small community are more than likely visited frequently by youth. It is also saying where you can go drive and buy alcohol. The Marias Fair is a family orientated event but has an alcohol sponsor. Compared with retail availability and social availability promotion is not a major issue in Toole County. There are not a lot of opportunities to advertise alcohol.

School policies are ranked fifth. The school policies are clear expectations of students in the school district. And not only do the policies have a punishment, but also has a component to help students. Students just don't get OSS or ISS. They also meet with the counselor, parent and principal to try to help the student with a district sponsored program.

Final Question



Task Five:
Determine What Combination of Causal Areas
Your Community should Target

Your Final Conclusions

Now that you have considered the data surrounding your community's alcohol problems, as well as each causal area for these problems, you need to decide what to do. This decision will ultimately be part of your community's Strategic Plan and lead to very specific environmental evidence-based strategies for you to implement. For now, think about your data and especially your final rankings on page 66 as well as your resource assessment on page 69. Also, mull over the possible connections among the four causal areas. Would it be possible to target social availability without also targeting criminal justice/law enforcement? Will changes in retail availability necessarily require changes in the enforcement of policy? Now answer the following question.

Final Needs Assessment Question

QUESTION 43

It is very unlikely that your community can or needs to address every causal area to impact existing binge drinking and drinking and driving problems. What combination of causal areas is most likely to produce changes in the environment which currently exists within your community? What specific causal factors will you target and why?

According to the prioritization of the casual area, Toole County needs to focus on retail availability. There are no compliance checks being done in Toole County. There needs to be compliance checks done by local law enforcement to help decrease the number of youth that are trying to buy alcohol. As RBSS trainings become more frequent this will help to also decrease youth access to alcohol through retail shops. This will put in environmental prevention strategies that have been proven to combat underage drinking, binge drinking and drinking and driving.

Prescription drugs is the other top causal area to impact Toole County. This has become a major problem over the past few years. Students who have reported taking prescription drugs in Toole County at a 3.1% higher rate than the state of Montana.